

Philly Transit Workers Win Strike

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WEATHER

Fair
Warmer
Fresh Winds

Daily Worker

★★
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EMERGENCY OFF!

TUG OWNERS' SITDOWN PARALYZED CITY FOR DAY

By HARRY RAYMOND

New York was a ghost city for 18 hours yesterday.

All industry, business and trade, except essential transportation, food and health services, halted abruptly under a "disaster proclamation" of the city administration. The emergency order was rescinded at 5:30 p.m. yesterday.

This unprecedented crisis was brought about by the harbor tugboat operators' flat refusal to submit demands of 3,500 striking tugboatmen to arbitration. Late last night the employers were continuing their defiance.

The refusal, after the boatmen's union, which ferries most of the city's fuel here from Jersey piers, agreed in good faith to arbitrate and end their week-old strike, was followed by an emergency order by Mayor O'Dwyer to place the city under the dictatorship of the Disaster Control Board.

The boat owners are holding out for increased fees for shipping.

Behind the crisis is an arrogant sitdown strike by the operators against labor and the city's 7,500,000 inhabitants.

Shortly after 8:30 p.m., Capt. William Bradley, heading a union delegation arrived at City Hall on the mayor's request. Also at the hall, conferring with O'Dwyer, were the employers' group, headed by James P. McAllister, and a committee of prominent businessmen. McAllister said the employers were ready to meet with the union, but he evaded the crucial question—whether they would arbitrate.

Throughout the day the city was run by the Disaster Control Board with headquarters on the second floor of the Central Police Station at 240 Center St.

At 5:30 p.m. Mayor O'Dwyer went on the air and introduced Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, Commissioner of Health, who announced the rescinding of the shutdown order.

O'Dwyer ordered city schools to remain closed indefinitely.

While citizens listened for a reasonable explanation of the strange doings of the previous 18 hours, Stebbins merely asserted the city had received "16 additional tugboats" from the Office of Defense Transportation for the transport of solid fuel, and that the fuel oil supply had been "sufficiently increased" to warrant lifting of the emergency.

O'Dwyer spoke on the air again, after Stebbins had read the proclamation, and he declared the fuel supply is "still low" and that rationing will continue under Commissioner Albert Pleydell's committee.

Throughout the day, on the basis of orders by the mayor, only fuel essential to maintain the essentials of life was rationed to consumers by the board. Theaters and most all places of business were closed. Only restaurants, drug stores, groceries, meat markets and similar businesses were permitted to remain open. More than 2,000,000 workers found the doors of their places of work slammed in their faces.

The Disaster Control plan under which the city limped along was drawn up by former Mayor LaGuardia in 1936.

One enterprise, the banks, originally closed by the order, quickly got out from under it.

A delegation of influential Wall Street men conferred with the mayor shortly after 1 p.m. About 2:30 p.m. the Disaster Control Board issued an order that the banks and the Clearing House could open today.

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Johannes Steel Hits Mayor's Coddling of Tugboat Owners

Johannes Steel, American Labor Party choice in the 19th Congressional race, called upon Mayor O'Dwyer last night "to turn his guns" on the tugboat operators responsible for the paralysis order.

Speaking over his regular broadcast program on WHN at 7:45, Steel asked the Mayor why he hadn't taken over the tugboats to bring fuel into the city?

The Mayor would have to convince the tugboat owners of the futility of their present position, Steel said, and bring about a permanent settlement of the dispute

through arbitration.

"At a meeting of the tugboat workers," said Steel, "a majority agreed to arbitrate, and eventually that majority became the unanimous vote. Had the workers been successful in their attempt to settle the dispute, New York today would not be suffering its present inconveniences. The Mayor should

think again. He should not turn his big guns on his 7,000,000 fellow citizens, but on the small number of tugboat operators who are primarily responsible for the plight of the largest city in the western hemisphere."

The ALP today intensified its campaign activities by distributing leaflets throughout the district.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who spoke at two outdoor rallies in the Italian sections of the district, will speak to voters every night until Election

Day, Feb. 19.

On Thursday night, an all-star rally is scheduled at the National Theater, Houston St. at Second Ave. Sam Jaffe, Menasha Skulnik, Josh White and Bernie West will appear. Author Carl von Doren will be chairman. Steel, Marcantonio and Councilman Eugene P. Connolly will speak. The rally is sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts and Sciences. Admission is free.

Cacchione Asks Tug Pay Boost

Charging the tugboat owners with creating an artificial fuel shortage, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione yesterday asked Mayor O'Dwyer to operate the tugboats on the basis of the workers' demands.

"The tugboat owners have refused to arbitrate," said the Communist Councilman, "and are now attempting to exploit the situation for higher prices. If the government can guarantee profits let it also guarantee to the tugboat workers what it gave to the packing-house workers."

In a series of questions directed at the Mayor, Cacchione asked why the city has allowed the tugboats to remain idle and why the workers' demands haven't been met. He said the proclamation was "ill-advised by persons who undoubtedly wish to create a hysteria against labor in order to facilitate the passage of the Case anti-labor bill."

Other means could have been found to avoid such drastic action, he said. He called upon O'Dwyer and his advisors to consider the tremendous loss to labor in the form of wages.

In conclusion, Cacchione urged President Truman to use his powers to force the tugboat owners to meet their responsibility.

Seamen Call 'Disaster' a Plot To Aid Case Bill

Opinion on the New York waterfront regarding the city administration's "disaster" orders closing the city down, excepting essential services, was summed up in these words: "This is a gigantic provocation to help speed up the passage of the anti-labor Case bill in Congress."

Charles Berger, a member of the National Maritime Union and a steward for the past 25 years said:

"There is more to this hulabaloo than meets the eye. There is a bill now before Congress that would hamstring labor in the worst way if it was passed. The reactionaries and Big Business need a plausible excuse to railroad the Case bill through. What better excuse could they have than a so-called disaster hitting the biggest city in the world because of a strike of a few thousand workers?"

Berger said the seamen along the waterfront were angry about the pressure campaign directed against the tugboatmen. "They are getting the works now. Maybe we will be next," he said.

A checkup of sentiment in the NMU hall at 346 West 17th St. revealed that the majority of seamen felt as Berger did on the whole issue.

Cleaner Cleaned; Gets 2-Week Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The well-dressed man entered Howard's Cleaners here, produced a revolver and ordered the clerk into the back room.

While rifling her purse, he paused politely and asked:

"What did the other girl say about my visit here two weeks ago?"

He left with \$14 and a wrist watch.

He did not say when he would be back.

N.Y. Saved Half Billion for GIs; 'Well, We're Back Now'

By LOLA PAINE

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Representatives of 57 organizations today descended on the state legislature to demand that it carry out wartime promises to care for returning heroes. Vets fresh from strike victories told Legislators that "veterans are the backbone of the picket line" and they want jobs.

They also want at least \$300 cash bonus, housing, jobs and hospital facilities in their home areas.

Speaking for a delegation of 57 organizations, were Arnold Miller and Gerald Schaflander of the Rochester CIO. Miller also spoke for the Monroe County Labor Veterans Committee of CIO and AFL veterans.

The four-hour hearings were conducted by the Legislature's Joint Bi-Partisan Committee on Veterans Affairs. Labor, civic, veterans, school and political groups from all over the state were represented.

Bernie Minter of the CIO Veterans Committee, noting that Dewey had piled up \$500,000,000 allegedly for the veterans' return, said angrily, "well, we're back."

Minter pointed out that the Burney-Pillion bill, giving veteran strikers unemployment insurance after seven weeks, had passed the senate.

He was applauded when he said the waiting period for all strikers should be eliminated. The Pineson bill would limit the period to one week.

All spokesmen came out for an immediate cash bonus, except B. Cowell Davis, Jr., representing the N. Y. State Chamber of Commerce, who was roundly hissed for opposing it. Abraham Unger of the National Lawyers Guild said the Legislature could appropriate a bonus without changing the State Constitution.

"Almost all veterans' groups urged immediate housing. Several asked that lodging-houses, hotels and boarded-up houses be commanded.

This is already proposed in legislation introduced by Assemblyman Leo Isacson, American Laborite and by Hulan Jack, Democrat.

Several highlights of the hearing, included statements by:

Mrs. Marie Jordan, Gold Star Wives, who asked that widows be included in bonus benefits.

George S. Chatfield, N. Y. Board of Education, who asked the state to appropriate money to pay up back pension fees of teacher-veterans.

Gilbert A. Sherman, Manhattan Council of National Negro Congress, who hit out against biased schools and bias in employment.

Irving Goff, veterans committee of the N. Y. State Communist Party, who cited special problems of the Negro veterans in housing and jobs, and who asked for emergency action on houses and jobs for all veterans.

Edward Schefferling, former National commander of the American Legion and representing the State Legion, who called for a cash bonus.

Among other organizations represented were: American Veterans Committee, United War Veterans, CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO Transport Workers Union, CIO Fur Dressers & Dyers and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

City Officials Claim Added Fuel Ends Crisis

Going on the air, Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins gave as a reason for rescinding the order the arrival of additional fuel to the city. Mayor O'Dwyer followed Stebbins to the microphone and said:

"I want to assure you that we are exerting every effort to bring the tugboat operators and the workers together. Our efforts are still continuing."

The mayor began by telling the radio audience:

"Last night we were obliged to take drastic action in order to meet a very critical emergency. Tonight we feel that that emergency is somewhat relieved."

"While, as Dr. Stebbins has told you, the supply situation is somewhat improved today, it is still acute. The schools must remain closed. When the tugboat strike was called on Monday morning Feb. 4, there were practically no stockpiles of coal or fuel oil in the four boroughs of New York City outside of Richmond. The stoppage of shipments drained the supply."

"We are now reasonably assured that additional oil and coal will be available. But I urge that you heed the advice of Commissioner Stebbins and conserve every gallon of oil, every pound of coal, for we are still far from the point of normal delivery."

In announcing the rescinding of the chaos-producing "disaster" order, Dr. Stebbins said over the air:

"Last night we had in New York City for distribution today of approximately one half million gallons of No. 6 fuel oil, less than one quarter of the city's daily demands for fuel oil for essential uses. Today there has been brought in 2,600,000 gallons of fuel oil, giving a supply of about one day's demand for essential services."

"Furthermore, additional tugs were made available today by the Office of Defense Transportation for the transportation of oil. We are assured of 16 additional tugs for tomorrow. This amount of transport will assure us of sufficient fuel oil for essential uses. Furthermore we have assurance of additional transport for solid fuel. "The situation is still acute and conservation is necessary, but in view of the marked improvement in 24 hours we feel justified in rescinding the order closing all business and industrial establishments in this city."

"We want to caution that the situation is so acute that we cannot relax rationing and priority restrictions and the fuel supply available in this city will be distributed only to the essential services."

"No non-essential service will receive any fuel until an adequate supply is on hand. Therefore by the power vested in the Dept. of Health of the City of New York, by order of the Board of Health of the City of New York, dated Feb. 9, 1946, and pursuant to Section 563 of the New York City Charter and approved by Hon. William O'Dwyer on said date declaring a state of great and imminent peril and increasing peril to the public health of the people of the City of New York by reason of a lack of fuel, I, Ernest L. Stebbins, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, do hereby revoke as of 6 p. m. Feb. 12, 1946, the order made by the Dept. of Health of the City of New York on Feb. 11, 1946."

City Avenues Transformed to Silent Canyons

Mayor O'Dwyer pulled the switch yesterday and turned the world's busiest city into a ghost town. Streets usually crammed with traffic were deserted. The milling crowds in business and commercial districts were absent. Factories, offices and shops were empty.

Also shut tight were libraries, museums, theatres, bars, clubs and movies.

Schools, which were closed because of Lincoln's Birthday, were also included in the shutdown order. Banks and exchanges which were bolted because of the legal holiday added to the appearance of a dead city.

Millions of workers stayed at home. But thousands who had not read the morning newspapers or listened to the radio, rushed to work as usual only to be turned away in bewilderment by the police. They milled in front of factory plants and offices until told by police that business would be at a standstill until the emergency is passed.

Department stores, which usually attract huge crowds on holidays, were shut tight.

Times Square—crossroads of the World—was an empty lane compared to the day before. The movies, the nightclubs, the bars and the honkey-tonks were empty. The city's night life came to a halt.

Monday midnight, when the order came through closing amusement places, thousands of entertainment-seekers crowded into the streets, recalling the restrictions of the war's curfew.

Louder and Bolder, Mr. Mayor

Press reports yesterday afternoon said Mayor O'Dwyer assailed the tugowners for their refusal to arbitrate and said he would see that the workers got home relief, but he refused to be quoted.

Why this refusal to be quoted? It is the Mayor's responsibility to make it clear that the owners, not the workers, are responsible for the emergency.

What Was Closed, What Was Open

How the emergency order affected New York private and business life:

PLACES CLOSED—all motion picture houses, theatre, night clubs, bars and grills, dance halls, bowling alleys, billiard parlors, places of assembly and other places of amusement, libraries and museums, schools and other educational institutions, commercial, business and industrial establishments.

ACTIVITIES CONTINUED—public utilities, transportation and communication services; newspapers and radio stations; hospitals, clinics and institutions caring for infants, the aged and infirm; milk plants, establishments for the preparation and distribution of foods and fuels; dwellings, establishments essential to public health, welfare and safety such as police, fire and sanitation, water supply, gasoline filling and repair stations; doctors, nurses and persons in medical service.

TRANSPORTATION—rigidly limited; subways 20 percent curtailed.

THE PUBLIC—persons normally engaged at now-closed places were directed to refrain from using transportation.

Communist Statement

Run Tugs on Basis of Workers' Demands

The tugboat owners are responsible for the threat to New York's health, the New York State Communist Party charged in a statement yesterday.

The Communists accused the owners of a sitdown strike for higher prices and against arbitration of the workers' demands.

It criticized Mayor O'Dwyer for failure to consult the labor movement on ways of averting the crisis before calling the emergency, and for his failure to place the responsibility on the owners.

It called for government operation of the tugs on the basis of the demands of the workers. The Communist statement follows in full:

"The health and welfare of the people of New York were jeopardized and all business was stopped because of a sitdown of 91 tugboat owners who want to blackmail the government into granting higher transportation rates.

"The Tugboat Owners Association is responsible for the food and fuel crisis in the City of New York. The tugboat owners have refused to accept arbitration agreed to by the 3,500 union tugboat men of the International Longshoremen's Association.

"They have gone back on the promise made at the Mayor's office by their representatives on Saturday, that they would submit to arbitration. Instead, they rejected arbitration and are refusing to operate the tugs.

"New York is suffering because the tugboat capitalists hold a monopolistic control over one of the key links of the transportation system, and are aping their big brothers of the steel, auto and electrical trusts.

"The situation is clear: It is the duty of Mayor O'Dwyer, Gov. Dewey and President Truman to bring their full weight to bear against these selfish owners and end their sitdown.

"It is the duty of the government which has seized the tugs to grant the conditions which the union and the workers have already agreed to, and thus resume operations.

"This will break the sitdown of the tugboat owners for high prices. This will force them to back down from their arrogant refusal to accept arbitration.

"The opening statement of the City Administration which declared the emergency left the false impression that it is the tugboat workers who are responsible for the present situation.

"The Mayor's unfair proposal for a settlement of the strike on a basis of an inadequate 15 cents wage increase, concurred in by Joe Ryan and twice rejected by the workers, encouraged the owners in their obstinate stand.

"No doubt, too, the justified lack of faith of the workers in the infamous leadership of Joe Ryan made a solution more difficult.

"The mayor was aware of the emergency for several days. But he did not see fit to

consult with organized labor and work out ways and means of lessening its effects.

"Labor would have, as it always has in the past, cooperated in any reasonable effort to minimize the crisis in ways which even at this moment are available.

"We call upon the people not to be stampeded by the lies of the capitalist press. Beware of an attempt to generate citywide hysteria against the tugboat workers and all labor in order to pass strangling anti-labor laws.

"People of New York:

- Demand that the government grant the workers' demands as the basis for immediate operation of the tugs.

- Call upon Mayor O'Dwyer to take all effective measures to end the sitdown of the tug owners and bring them to terms.

- Demand of President Truman that he establish the 40-hour week for the tugboatmen with substantial guarantees that their wage demands will be granted, retroactive as of Jan. 1.

- Back up the tugboatmen in their just fight for a living wage and for the 40-hour week.

"We urge all Communist Party members to be active and energetic in this situation, to arrange open-air meetings, distribute leaflets, circulate the Daily Worker, and use all means to reach the masses of the people, and so defeat the vicious tugboat owners and end the crisis which they have created."

Owners Sitdown Paralyzes City for Day, Still Stalling

(Continued from Page 1)

Powerful financial interests continued pressure on the Mayor and the Board for the immediate opening of the Stock Exchange and brokerage offices.

Laundries, which are also ordered closed, were permitted to reopen as a health measure.

Mayor O'Dwyer spent only a brief period at his office at City Hall. After he had conferred with the bankers, he went to Central Police Headquarters, where he conducted the business of the city throughout the day.

MAYOR GUILTY, TOO

Although the chief cause of this crisis, the city's greatest, rests squarely on the shoulders of the tugboat operators, the Mayor and the city administration also bears a heavy share of the blame.

The Mayor sprung the emergency order on the city without warning at 10 p.m. Monday.

He failed to confer with the labor movement and its representatives prior to issuing the order. He likewise failed to make what many consider would have been proper steps—that is, to work out plans for other means of transportation besides tugs and barges to bring fuel into the city.

Former Mayor LaGuardia estimated last Sunday that the fuel crisis could be relieved by arranging for truck fleets and railroad transportation to bring in necessary coal and oil.

Likewise, the federal government, which seized the tugs and barges last week, made no effort to operate

them with union men at acceptable wages.

Many observers charge the Mayor's failure to act properly contributed to the present difficult situation.

OWNER'S REFUSAL IS CAUSE

They cited as a precedent for proper action steps taken by former Mayor LaGuardia during the general truck strike in September, 1938. At that time LaGuardia put the striking men on city trucks, paid them the wage scale they had asked and forced the operators to come to terms with the AFL teamster's Union in less than 12 hours.

The issue of the strike now is no longer one of wages. It is the refusal of the owners to arbitrate in good faith as the mayor promised when the tugmen agreed to arbitrate.

The Disaster Control Board conferred all day at Police Headquarters. Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander sat as chairman. Albert Pleydell, Commissioner of Purchase, was second in command. Pleydell issued all orders for the board and decided questions as to who could and who could not have fuel. These orders and statements to the press were issued in typewritten form through Paul Porter, Pleydell's secretary.

NEED TANKER A DAY

Meanwhile, the Office of Defense Transportation indicated the city would have a normal fuel oil supply if one tanker a day were docked at the piers. Oil tankers can dock without the aid of tugboatmen.

One tanker carrying 4,000,000 gal-

lons of fuel oil was reported by the ODT to be docked at Gowanus Canal Terminal. Solid Fuel Administration reported coal piles low, with more bituminous than anthracite coal.

But Harold P. Pfaff, local manager of the SFA, declared the

Democrats in House Hit Gag On GI Editors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Three Democratic Congressmen tonight demanded an Army investigation of the "ouster" of two staff members of the Tokyo edition of Stars and Stripes.

They reported in a letter to Secretary of War Robert F. Patterson that 11 of the newspaper's 15 staff members claim the removal of Sgt. Kenneth Pettus, managing editor, and Cpl. Bernard Rubin, columnist, apparently climaxed "a long series of attempts to muzzle the publication."

The letter, signed jointly by Reps. Adolf Sabath (Ill.) and John Coffee and Hugh DeLacy, (Wash.), said their removal "followed the protest of the staff

Figures Don't Lie, But . . .

According to Treasury figures, the average American man, woman or child in arms held \$198.96 in United States currency on Jan. 31. Investments and money in the bank don't count. How do you stack up against that?

hard coal supply would be low even if there had been no tug strike.

All afternoon the mayor and his board conferred with local businessmen, theater owners, and representatives of industrial establishments, who stormed Police Headquarters in an attempt to get their

enterprises off the closed list. Up to 5 p. m. only the bankers were successful.

It was learned at City Hall that Health Commissioner Stebbins and Purchase Commissioner Pleydell were authors of the proposal to apply the disaster emergency controls.

Bill to Aid Vet Strikers Goes to Dewey

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Senate today completed action on the Pillion-Burney bill to give jobless pay to veterans on strike after a seven weeks waiting period.

The bill provides that the striking GIs, denied unemployment insurance under the federal GI Bill of Rights, are eligible for their \$20 a week after the waiting period.

The bill requires the governor's signature to become law.

Fascists Riot In Budapest

BUDAPEST, Feb. 11 (Delayed).—

(UP).—Several hundred Hungarian fascists, cheering the names of Archbishop and Cardinal-designate Joseph Mindszenty and former fascist premiers Bela Imredy and Ferenc Szalasy, brawled in the streets here Sunday with Social Democrats and Communists.

A number of demonstrators were arrested.

Imredy has been sentenced to death as a traitor by the Budapest Peoples' Court while Szalasy is standing trial for treason.

The riots began after a church service at which Mindszenty reportedly touched on political subjects.

PRAGUE, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Czechoslovak and Hungarian governments have agreed to a man-

for-man exchange of minority groups in their countries.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 12 (UP).—Denoe Sulyok's assertion in the National Assembly that Hungary will present territorial claims on her neighbors aroused protest here today.

Leaders of Sulyok's own Small Landholders Party said the speech expressed only "the orator's personal view."

FDR Feared War With Japan Back in '27

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—

President Roosevelt sent a naval emissary to London four years before the Pearl Harbor attack to discuss with the British joint problems to be faced in event of war with Japan, the Pearl Harbor inquiry learned today.

Admiral Royall E. Ingersoll, the late President's envoy, testified that this was his task in the British capital.

Our Early Deadline

Tuesday's Daily Worker did not carry the news of the emergency here because of our early deadline.

Ala. Bias and Ruin Policy Set in N.Y. By Steel Trust

By ROBERT MINOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12.—The wage differential between North and South is a major policy enforced by the steel mills and their captive coal mines. And for 39 years these policies have been determined, not in Alabama, but in the offices of the Steel Trust in New York.

In 1907 practically the whole of the steel and coal industry of Alabama passed into the hands of U. S. Steel. It was during the "Bankers' Panic of 1907" in Theodore Roosevelt's second administration. J. P. Morgan, head of the United States Steel Corporation, was given permission by Theodore Roosevelt to "end the panic" by absorbing its last formidable rival—the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.

PRESS ECHOES TRUSTS

By some strange coincidence, ever since then the press of Alabama has tended more and more to forget the old struggle against the trusts of the time when Alabama went wild for William J. Bryan, and to support every policy wanted by the United States Steel Corporation.

The corruption of Alabama journalism is evidenced, in one kind, by an Alabama weekly in a recent editorial, entitled *Our Stand on Politics* (quoted in the Washington Post, Jan. 25). The Alabama weekly said:

"We are of the belief that when a candidate pays his announcement fees to this newspaper and advertises in its columns, he is our client and it would be an injustice to him to accept his money on one hand and then fight him on the other."

The Steel Trust is the main source of loose cash in Alabama politics. It rules, and the candidates that buy their way to office have a way of voting for what the Steel Trust has decided is policy. Unfair employment practices are one of the main sources of the huge profit that is sucked out of Alabama to Wall Street banks.

Powerful corporations know how to rule even where the people are allowed to vote. But it is easier when 86 out of every 100 potential

voters can be kept from voting, as they are in Alabama. The greatest uneasiness arises out of the fact that all returning Alabama veterans legally have the right to vote without paying the polltax.

THREATEN VETERANS

Most of these have never voted before, are greater in number than the total of voters in the last election. The main struggle to prevent the returned veterans from voting, and most particularly the Negro veterans.

One of the little Birmingham papers toadying to the Steel Trust, a weekly called *Radio News* publishes open threats to murder Negro veterans if they demand the right to vote. The editor of the paper, Hugh Dubrose, wrote last week:

"Negroes marching on Jefferson County Courthouse in a 'we'll register or else' attitude. It's bad business . . . dangerous business, especially for Negroes who participate in such demonstrations."

"The best proof that I have to offer is that our Committee of Public Information comes up with the report that within a few hours of the Negro march on the courthouse, plans were under way to organize, or reorganize, the Ku Klux Klan."

"My judgment is that if the Negro of the South wants to live and do well it would be wise to keep out of politics and refrain from any semblance of demand for what the agitators call social equality."

But the smaller and less "respectable" papers that makes these open and crude threats of murder are the least important. Far more efficient is the service the trust-bred reaction gets from the three daily newspapers of Birmingham. There is a division of labor between them.

The Little Man Who Is All There

LAD GIVES ALL HIS YOUNG ENERGY TO HELPING J. STEEL WIN

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Sitting at a long work table among the middle-aged women, the fresh checked girls, the nimble-fingered women, was Tomi Rheinhardt stamping, folding and addressing campaign material.

"I'm still too young to vote," admits the surly-headed youngster, "but labor has a good chance to win with its candidate Johannes Steel, and that's why I'm here. I'm voting with my hands."

Living outside the 19th Congressional District where a by-election takes place Feb. 19, teenage Tomi travels each night to 82 Second Ave., American Labor Party campaign headquarters.

Tomi has time to give to the campaign now because "I'm out of a job. Do you know where I can get one?"

He was working as a proof press operator until about a week ago "when I was fired because I kept telling one of the workers not to smoke scab Lucky Strike cigarettes."

Repeated reminders finally led to a fist fight "then the boss had a good excuse to fire me because

he didn't like my political views anyway. He took me to lunch occasionally and tried to 'deconvert' me but without success." Tomi just can't leave a stone unturned if it will help the people.

The little man sounds precocious for his age and size. Is it any wonder? Listen to his story.

Born in Vienna where he lived until June 1938 when the Nazis arrived, Tomi fled with his mother and sister. He traveled alone in Switzerland, France and England where he worked to keep himself alive.

"Most of mother's family—three brothers, mother and sister—were sent from France to Poland by the Nazis and have never since been heard of. The crematorium. They were passive citizens and when the Gestapo ordered them to report for slave labor, they did."

"My other uncle was a sergeant in the FFI. He fought the Nazis tooth and nail. Today he is in France, gaining back some of the weight he lost during the fight."

Tomi's mother who lived for a while in France also worked in the underground. His mother and

sister crossed the French border into Spain on Dec. 7, 1941, one-half hour before the border was officially closed.

The boy's father died in England three months after his release from Buchenwald. Tomi's mother also spent time in Buchenwald "but we never talk about those days."

Mother and sister are in America today and Tomi is proud to report that his mother is a member of a CIO office workers local. While in England, Tomi worked as a junior draftsman "and I was active in the progressive movement there."

The little man was anxious to cut the interview short.

"I'm off to see a girl whom I have to convince to come down tomorrow to do some canvassing, so will you please excuse me," he said precisely. Tomi speaks in clipped sentences and words. Everything about him is to the point.

And the most important point for him until Feb. 19 is to do everything that will make Johannes Steel campaign a success.

'Everybody Knows Sadie,' A Heroine of UE Strike

By BEN FIELD

Daily Worker Strike Correspondent
Author of *Piper Tompkins*

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 12. — On the eve of the strike, I went to friends in New York, members of Local 475 to which I belong, to ask whether they knew any UE people in Schenectady.

The first name they gave me was Sadie Iovinella's. "You won't be having any trouble finding her. Everybody knows Sadie."

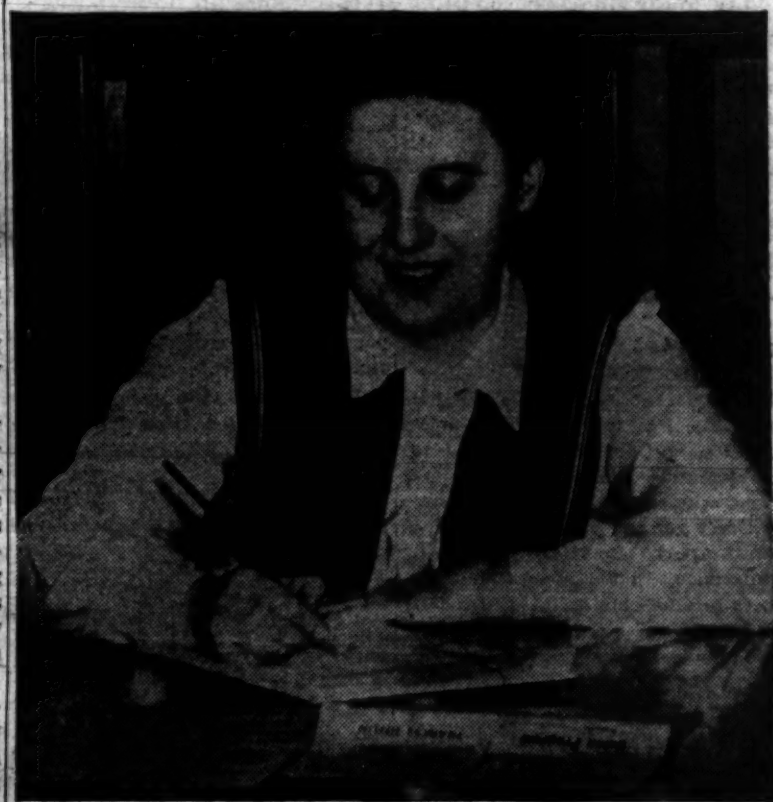
My train arrived in Schenectady shortly after 1 a.m. I went immediately to the union headquarters which is across the street from the railroad station. Roy Flanagan was holding the fort in the front office, his shoes off. Ray Marvin of publicity came in and invited me into his office.

I spent the night swallowing coffee and talking to these friendly people who are among the main pins of the strike. Day had not yet broken when the door opened and a round-faced young woman with a springy walk came into the room. It was Sadie Iovinella.

Sadie was at the picket line that morning in the snow and cold. Sadie was in the kitchen later serving hot coffee. Sadie was at the office in the forenoon behind the cashier's grill or at the desk working at the numerous jobs which have to be taken care of during a strike. Sadie was at a committee meeting.

The days ticked off, one by one, and the picket lines became stronger and longer. Green people turned into seasoned fighters. That which was at the beginning a good blueprint for a strike became gradually the real McCoy. Every calculated move of the General Electric Co. was scotched and cut like a devil fish's tentacles, but the pressure mounted and the struggle grew bitter.

Sadie Iovinella, former drill press operator and assistant to the business agent, met the challenges without winking. Of English descent, she has the round face and the short chin so common among the English women. It gives them a child-like expression, as if they were girls still on their way to womanhood, and belies their strength of character. During those trying days if you watched Sadie on her beeline flights to her many jobs, you could spot the pallor and sag in her face.



SADIE IOVINELLA

Being in a strike is not like making patties. But the moment some one approached her, she went to meet him with her springy walk, she met him with her radiant smile.

The people you work with are the people who know you best. I spoke to three such people about Sadie.

"She's tops."

"She's wonderful."

"She's a good look."

I said to myself, echoing the sweet old song, "Who is Sadie? What is she?", and then I reported to her the flowers that had been thrown at her. She laughed and promptly invited me to Sunday dinner.

The Iovinellas live in the Mount Pleasant section of Schenectady. They occupy the first floor of a white, wooden-frame house. When I opened the door, I was surprised to see two growing boys in the parlor. I had never thought of Sadie as a matron and housewife, but always as a girl.

The older boy, Vince, goes to junior high. He is tall, a very attractive lad, with a sensitive face, and his light hair combed back with a curl like a scroll. Nick, the younger, is a bespectacled little fellow, dark, bursting with energy, impish, the old Nick really in him.

Vince plays basketball and baseball and occasionally the Hardman

piano in the alcove. Young Nick plays the comedian and clown. Both helped their mother with the dinner. Sadie has them trained, as well trained as Vincent Iovinella has his boys.

Vince Iovinella, a rough grinder at GE, had just returned from New York where he had been in Marty Servo's corner in his fight against Coccostrane. Vince has trained Servo, the new welterweight champion of the world. Vince is a boxer himself; he has a dozen boys in his "stable" now, one of them a promising heavyweight.

If you are ever in Schenectady, drop in at the gym in the Y at 6:30. That is the time when soft-spoken Vince trains his boys, and visitors are welcome.

The spaghetti dinner Sadie served was good. The house warm. For a couple of hours we were beyond the severe cold and the grim struggle raging at the gates of the giant plant.

Up the river outside Sadie's hometown the canvasback ducks are moving; the first pulse of spring in the heart of winter. As I sat at the table with her man, her boys, and Sadie, I knew that deep in her heart no matter what the season and how tough the going, there is always spring, there is always singing.

Seattle AFL Metal Workers Pledge Aid to Steel Strike

By Federated Press

SEATTLE—Feb. 7.—Representatives of AFL metal trades workers here have pledged aid to the strikes of United Steelworkers, CIO.

Statements of support were issued by representatives of three AFL and one unaffiliated unions as the Washington State Industrial Union Council called a statewide CIO conference to form a strike - support committee, and A. P. O'Neill, business agent of an International Brotherhood of Boilermakers (AFL) local called a joint meeting of AFL blacksmiths, molders, warehousemen and machinists, all of whom have taken strike votes against the Washington Metal Trades, Inc., to work out a common strategy.

"We are supporting all labor in these historic wage struggles," M.

E. McLaren, secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, stated.

"The steel strike is the most important in the history of the U. S.," said I. A. Sandvigen, of Local 79, International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated).

Neil Pardo, of the International Molders & Foundry Workers Union, and Fred Gramman, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, also said AFL support of the steelworkers was urgent.

Bowles States Plans on Meat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles expects to remove price ceilings from low grade meats in December of this year, but believes those on high quality meats will not be taken off before July, 1947.

ALL ALBANY AFL BACKS CIO STRIKERS IN UPSTATE AREA

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The AFL Central Federation of Labor here voted unanimously to support CIO strikers in the Capital District "in their fight for a living wage."

Action was taken after Roy Lash, secretary-treasurer of the Capital District CIO, addressed a federation meeting. Lash, a striker himself, is a member of Local 301, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers on strike at the General Electric Co. in Schenectady.

Meet a Visiting Fireman

By BETH McHENRY

Walter J. Stack, marine fireman from San Francisco, says the new move toward "one big union" in marine brings the dream of all seamen one step closer.

Stack, a delegate to the recently concluded Maritime Unity Conference in Washington which initiated steps for the formation of one national marine union, says this is big time stuff.

"Long before the American seamen were even really organized," he told us, "they dreamed of a union that would be powerful because it would unite every working stiff in the industry, of all trades and all ports. The people in the seven unions already involved will really get behind this move, I'm sure, and it will have a strong effect on the rank and file in unions which refuse

to come in."

Stack was recently reelected an officer of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association. The election, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for all progressive candidates, gave him the largest vote of all opposed candidates. Stack, an outspoken, fighting Communist leader on the San Francisco waterfront, was the target of a red-baiting campaign to outdo all previous one.

"Of course," said Stack, a Polish American who hails from Detroit originally (he has been 20 years at sea), "this red-baiting deal isn't exactly a new business to me or anyone else that's been fighting the shipowners for some years now."

A couple of people in the union, he said, led by the president of

the organization, got out some papers to all the members saying the Communists weren't bad guys, but you couldn't have them in office. Some of the people they were after were non-Communists, but they were red-baited just the same.

"Here's how we answered the red-baiting," Stack told us. "I wrote a 6-page pamphlet, which the Seamen's Branch of the Party put out in all the ports, describing the work of Communists in the industry and showing that the interests of the workers and those of the Communists are exactly synonymous."

He said, you should have seen the response. They got in letters from whole crews of rank and filers wanting more information about the Communist Party.

The outcome was an over-

whelming defeat for the Red scare.

"If they drag out that decrepit weapon again," said Stack, "we'll bury it for good, the workers don't believe that kind of junk anymore and that's all there is to it."

Stack has been an official in the Marine Firemen for six years now, excluding a year of service on a trooptransport during the war. He was one of the pioneers of industrial unionism in maritime, having an active member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in the early '30s.

Stack is happy that the convention to set up the new big union will be held in San Francisco in May. It's the only port he'd be willing to call home.

"San Francisco, in the spring,



STACK

with unity for a subject—what a convention that will be," said Walter J. Stack with a grin.

Letters from Our Readers

Philippine GIs Present Their Case

Jan. 27, 1946.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As representative of 135,000 men in the Philippines, we are informing you of the true basis of our discontent with the demobilization program.

We have been represented as "homesick," "emotional" and "hysterical" soldiers. It has been stated that we are unaware of our responsibilities for policing Germany and Japan. However, no explanation has been given of how the maintenance of large forces in the friendly Philippines contributes to these ends. Our suspicions that American troops are being kept here for intervention in Philippine affairs have not been allayed.

No troops are needed in the Philippines for interference in their internal affairs. A small number of men are needed to dispose of surplus U. S. Army property. In this regard we recommend your serious consideration of the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Military Affairs.

This report recommends that the Senate Affairs Committee review the War Department's de-

mobilization plan. We agree with this recommendation especially as it affects the Philippine situation. We are asking that you do your utmost to speed congressional action on the Senate Subcommittee's proposals.

GI COMMITTEE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Soldiers Object to Army's Wasteful Methods

San Jose, Panama.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Army has many thousands of men scattered all over the world who are now doing the work of a peacetime army. San Jose Island is a Chemical Warfare Station engaged in no work connected with keeping the war won. As a sidelight no work has been performed here in the past three months, but the important consideration is that men stationed here are virtually in, and doing the work of a peacetime army. We all rebel at this. However, none of the low-point men here would have any objection to doing occupational work which they regard as part of the war.

Aggravating the condition is the fact that perhaps 20 percent of the personnel here are professional research chemists and engi-

neers who are sorely needed in civilian life. Thus, we grant, is only a small station, but there are hundreds of such small companies scattered throughout the world who are just wasting time and money.

More startling may be the figures that in the Caribbean area alone, where there is certainly no need for greater than peacetime strength, the Army is heavily over-strength.

For 72 disgruntled soldiers of San Jose, Panama, who strenuously object to the Army's high-handed methods. T/T R.

Indo-Chinese Troops In France

Northampton, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following items were sent me by my soldier husband from Paris. He obtained these facts from people associated with the General Indo-Chinese Delegation:

"The night of Nov. 12-13, armed French forces conducted a search of the barracks of Indo-Chinese infantry outfits stationed in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne. The French arrested 12 non-commissioned and commissioned officers, and attempted to transport

them by automobile. The Indo-Chinese troops in a vigorous protest barred the road and laid down under the wheels of the cars. The French fired into the crowd, killing one and wounding 40."

"Nov. 16 all Indo-Chinese troops in France declared a general strike, protesting against the present governmental policy toward Indo-China. Troops of all ranks, including officers, turned in their commissions and decorations to French military authorities, demanding the release of a member of the General Indo-Chinese Delegation in France held in prison for distributing leaflets, the withdrawal of troops from Indo-China and the recognition of the Viet-Minh government. The Indo-Chinese have been surrounded by French and Sengalese troops, and have been made prisoners." MRS. S. L.

Returned Vet Finds CP Full of Fight

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is most heartening for Communist veterans to return to a Communist Party full of action and fight—based upon Marxist theory. There are still some cracks, begun during the revision-

ist period, which needs filling, however.

Aside from having courses in Marxist-Leninist theory, it is imperative that the Daily Worker expose the role of imperialism and the so-called guardians of capitalist property.

During my tenure in the Army I was investigated for several months by intelligence officers. Neighbors, friends, relatives, school teachers, etc., were grilled. I was accused of being "potentially" subversive, busted from staff sergeant to private and sent to a "camp" for latrine orderlies. I finally did get across with the infantry and was awarded the silver star ("his heroic action and unselfish devotion to duty brings the highest credit to... the military service").

Today, when the agents of capitalism are embarking on a new campaign to destroy democracy with the cry, "communism," our forces must be alert and ready to beat back the attack against the enemies of the people. A VET.

GI Unity Gets Them Home

Puerto Rico.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Puerto Rico is full of unrealized and yet almost immediately attainable potentialities. In spite of enormous opposition on the part of reactionary plantation owners and local politicians, Tugwell and Munoz Marin's Populares have laid the basis for some enormous advances and have even achieved some measurable results.

Of the Island's potential union members, 70 percent are already organized, albeit disunited. Moreover, the political consciousness on the part of almost every Puerto Rican, including fibaros in the remotest hills, has been tremendously heightened by the discussion concerning Puerto Rico's political status in relation to the United States.

Several of the U. S. soldiers who were brought down here for specific projects like teaching English to newly recruited Puerto Ricans were not being declared surplus when recruiting ceased but were being transferred to other jobs and kept down here. We arranged for a delegation to visit the Inspector General.

The kids stuck together. The result is that they are all leaving much sooner than they expected, impressed with the power of a united stand. G. I.

WHICH WAY LEFT-WING LITERATURE?

3. Art as a Weapon

By SAMUEL SILLEN

It is inaccurate to say, as Albert Maltz does in his New Masses article, that "art as a weapon" is "the theory of art which lies behind left-wing thinking." The phrase "art is a weapon" is merely one of the sloganized forms in which the general theory is expressed. The theory of art

which lies, or should lie, behind "left-wing thinking" is Marxism.

Marxists recognize that in a class-divided society, the exploiting class maintains a monopoly not only of the productive forces but of culture. Ask yourself: What class owns the movie, theater, radio, university, press and book industries in capitalist America? Are the dominant ideas expressed through these cultural media the ideas of the working class or of the economic rulers of our society?

The artist cannot live in this society and yet be free of it; he aligns himself, whether consciously or not, either with the class that fights to hold its power to exploit or with the class that fights to liberate itself. In one form or another, the artist's work expresses a definite attitude toward this struggle. And since the

artist reaches people and has an impact on their ideas, emotions and behavior, his work is a "weapon" in the struggle of classes.

This is not a question of whether art "should be" a weapon. It inevitably is. If the term "weapon" seems crude, remember that the struggle is grim.

The ruling class tries to conceal the fact that art is a weapon. It pretends to be interested in "pure art" and "pure entertainment," though this purity includes attacks on Negroes, Jews, the working class, Communists, etc. It makes a great show of supporting art museums, though it condemns the mass of artists to unpublicized starvation.

And the cultural spokesmen of the bourgeoisie serve the purpose of camouflage. Defenders of "pure art" they indignantly attack writers hostile to the capitalist values as "propagandists." They condemn them as "vulgarizers" and as "Artists in Uniform."

As Lenin noted as far back as 1905: "The freedom of the bourgeois writer, artist or actress is nothing but a self-deceptive (or hypocritically deceiving) dependence upon the money-bags, upon bribery, upon patronage. And we Socialists expose this hypocrisy, we tear away this false front—not in order to attain a classless art and literature (that will be possible only in a Socialist, classless society), but in order to oppose a Literature

hypocritically free, and in reality allied with the bourgeoisie, a literature truly free, OPENLY allied with the proletariat."

When a writer like Albert Maltz discovers that the "accepted understanding" of art as a weapon is a "straitjacket," that "in order to write at all" he has had to "repudiate it and abandon it," we must begin to reexamine some fundamental issues.

The real weakness of the literary left in the past several years is not that it insisted too much upon "art as a weapon." On the contrary, we not only abandoned the phrase but began to abandon the theory which it expressed. For Browderism had an especially damaging effect on the thinking of the cultural movement.

Our primary task today is to understand one of those basic social laws we had begun to "repeal." This is the fact that only the working class desires, and can profit by, a completely true, realistic art; such an art is feared by the exploiting class, which can exist only by fraud.

Intellectuals who militantly identify themselves with the workers will find an inexhaustible source of creative vitality, genuine emotion, confidence in a free future. Those who align themselves with the enemies of the workers will be the purveyors of intellectual decay, however brilliantly phrased. That way lies reaction

(Continued on Page 8)

The Editors welcome your opinions and contributions to this page. Due to lack of space letters should be limited to 100 words so as to permit the printing of as many as possible.

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER.....	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER.....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.75	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Reentered as second class matter May 8, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Betrayal in London

THERE'S only one way to describe our government's opposition to a Security Council investigation of the crisis in Indonesia: it's a flat, shameful betrayal of everything the American people fought for.

Instead of objecting to the Soviet Ukraine's modest proposal for an investigation of British and Dutch behavior, the United States should have been the first country to make the proposal. Certainly, it should have joined in this with the Ukrainian delegation.

After all, weren't we told by an undersecretary of state in May 1942 that the "age of imperialism is ended"?

Wasn't it an American President who said that self-determination of peoples applied "everywhere in the world"?

Did American boys give their lives so that a few big oil monopolies and a cowardly gang of plantation owners could continue to suck the wealth from the toil of sixty million Indonesians?

Then why did Mr. Stettinius—on orders from Byrnes and President Truman—come out against a five-power investigating committee?

There's only one reason: American imperialism is just as much afraid of independence for colonial peoples as are the British or the Dutch.

American imperialism is seeking to bolster the enslavement of colonial millions by the other imperialists.

And in so doing, American imperialism betrays the interests of the American people—for the average American sees no good for himself or anybody else in the enslavement of others. It puts no money in his pocket. It promises only chaos and wars—which the people pay for while the monopolies grow rich.

Look at the matter from another angle: In the case of Palestine, President Truman thought it was OK to form an Anglo-American commission of inquiry. That was outside the UNO, remember. But when the Soviet Ukraine proposes a commission from within the UNO, Mr. Stettinius objects.

As we see it, the peoples of Indonesia have just as much right to run their own country as the people of the Netherlands. If the Dutch threw off Hitler, the Indonesians have the right to throw off Japan, and also the Netherlands monopolies, if they so desire.

Britain could have disarmed the Japanese long ago if it really wanted to. The Indonesians themselves could have disarmed the Japanese by themselves.

Certainly, the Security Council has the duty to investigate the matter. By voting against such a simple proposal, the State Department betrays the colonial masses. It betrays the ideals for which our GIs fought. It betrays the interests of our people in a genuine peace.

The Vote for Stalin

JOSEPH STALIN has been elected to the Supreme Soviet with a 100 percent vote in his election district, and we can hear the snickers from the professional enemies of socialism. These pygmies cannot possibly imagine that every voter in Stalin's district thinks he should be elected.

But why not? Stalin is the man who led the Soviet people through an immense reconstruction and the fires of a tremendous war to victory. His policy was proven in practice. He is universally admired and loved.

Why is there such a unity in this land of socialism? Because it's a unity that grows out of a common purpose. It's a unity that arises from the fact that socialism has done away with contending classes. It has done away with rivalries of economic interests which lie at the bottom of political parties and disunity in our own country.

The Soviet peoples have reached a higher form of democracy based on the control of society by the entire people. That's why they are so united. That's why Stalin has 100 percent backing.

As a matter of fact, even in our own country, we do not always measure democracy by disunity. Suppose you are a worker in a progressive trade union (we don't mean boss-ridden outfits like Joe Ryan's ILA or Hutcheson's Carpenters Brotherhood); it often happens that a trade union leader is elected to a high post unanimously.

He's the best man for the job, and he's proven it. The vote expresses the unity of that trade union. It expresses also the democracy which the workers themselves are building.

Expand this example to an entire society, where people work together for a common cause, and honor their best men—and you have the reason for Stalin's popularity.



Between the Lines

Blunt Truths by Stalin

by Joseph Starobin

—MONDAY
MANY American commentators dismissed the recent speeches by Soviet political leaders as nothing more than election campaign propaganda.

This is perhaps understandable since in our own country, it's taken for granted that a candidate's windup speech is just so much hoopla and applause. American commentators tend to judge all other peoples by their own standards. Especially since they are under the delusion that the present - day form of American democracy is both eternal and worthy of imitation by the whole world.

But the American working class cannot be so provincial. Such isolationism would only be the reverse side of an imperialist, condescending attitude toward other peoples. American Communists study Stalin's speech, not only for what it tells us about internal Soviet affairs, but primarily for what it reveals of the Soviet Communist attitude on world affairs. Our country is an important chunk of the world which Stalin was analyzing.

Of course jittery papers like the N. Y. Times anticipate all that with a sneer. The Communist parties, everywhere, are reading Stalin for the new party line, they say. We throw this sneer back into their teeth.

We do not need the N. Y. Times to pass upon our nativity or our loyalty to the American people from whom we spring. To paraphrase Stalin in another connection: Suburgers come and go, and with them the conditions in which Suburgers flourish. The American people will remain, and with them American Marxism.

The Cause of War and Crisis

The major point of Stalin's speech is that monopoly capitalism breeds economic crisis, social catastrophe, and war. More exactly it is the uneven development of the major capitalist nations which induces between them a struggle for markets that finally—apart from all other factors—lead to war.

This is not a new thought for Marxists or non-Marxists. In fact, the best bourgeois historians long ago plagiarized our analysis (though not our conclusions). For example, in Frederick L. Schuman's latest book, *Soviet Politics*, he admits that Lenin's analysis of imperialism most adequately explains the events and problems of the last generation.

If this is not new, then why does Stalin restate it? To my mind there are at least two main reasons. First, there must have been many Soviet citizens who came to feel that the Anglo-Soviet-American relationship in this war and the UNO precluded the possibility of another conflict.

Puts Finger on Danger Spots

Second, and more important, I think Stalin emphasizes this thought as a way of declaring to the statesmen of the capitalist world: 'It is from your system, and no other, that the danger of another war arises. It is from your imperialist behavior in the colonies, from your mutual economic rivalries, from your own tendencies toward fascism that the world faces upheaval.'

Does this mean that another war is inevitable? It seems to me that any such conclusion from Stalin's remarks is as dangerous as the notion that everything is now bound to be hunky-dory. From the Soviet viewpoint, the decisive problem in preventing another war, frustrating the war-making tendencies—yes, among Russia's allies—depends upon

building up Soviet economic and political might. That was the meaning of the speech by G. Malenkov, one of the Soviet party's secretaries, in which he said, "our friends respect us only because we are strong."

The N. Y. Times of course is hypocritically flustered by this truth. The Times suggests suspicion of the USSR because it is building up its power. But everyone knows that the wartime coalition—such as it was—would have developed very differently had it not been for the Soviet Union's independent strength.

Capitalist statesmen talk as though love, fair play, decency are the motive-forces of their foreign relations; actually, they respect power alone. Membership in the UNO and all other aspects of Soviet policy will help. But in the last analysis, the stronger the USSR the greater the chances of peace.

From our own angle, war is not inevitable providing that the American people struggle to prevent such a war. This fight is on the whole a fight to curb our own monopoly capitalism. And by curbing it to prepare the conditions for replacing it with American Socialism.

It is a basic truth of Marxism that there are fundamental laws in society operating independently of man's consciousness; simultaneously, however, man's consciousness, his organized will, his political struggle alters the outcome of historical development.

Stalin's speech therefore lays bare the immense responsibility which rests on the peoples under monopoly capitalism for their own and the world's future.

Thanks to the rejection of Earl Browder's utopianism, we had many months ago grasped this point. Stalin's speech, among many other things, confirms the general line of our course.

(Articles on other problems in Stalin's speech will follow in the next issues of the Daily Worker.)

Bare U. S.-Japan Ship Deal; Crews Kicked Ashore, Ex-Foes Go Aboard

Is Truman Playing Famine Politics?

By MAX GORDON

A few days ago President Truman appealed to the American people to consume less food so that more could be shipped to the starving peoples of Europe. The facts about hunger in Europe and Asia have been known since the end of the war. No one with a spark of humanity will be unwilling to respond to an appeal to fight the growing world famine.

But Mr. Truman's outburst, after more than a year of inaction, and after his own Agriculture Secretary Anderson has at times declared crops must be reduced in the United States, makes one wonder about the administration's motives.

A Washington dispatch in the editorial section of Sunday's New York Times states:

"The rather sudden decision on the part of the administration to catch up with its commitments to help alleviate the world food crisis is believed in some circles here to have been motivated not by humanitarian considerations alone, although this undoubtedly was an important factor—perhaps decisive.

"There is much speculation as to the possible influence which Secretary of State Byrnes may have wielded. There is little question that this country's wealth in the material goods which the rest of the world so desperately needs is its most important diplomatic lever.

"Some believe that Mr. Byrnes came back from the UNO conference in London convinced that now was the time to make a discreet show of force, and that it was his urging that brought the new food program, already well in the planning stage, out into the open."

In other words, the administration has suddenly awakened to the needs of the peoples of Europe in order to exploit them for American imperialist ends.

The feeling that this is so is strengthened by the vague character of Truman's present proposals.

What shall the people do? Plainly, the fight for aiding the starving peoples of the world is a paramount job for the people of America. They should not only not drop it, but they should force the administration to work out a real program, including the reconsti-

tion of rationing and allocations, as in the case of butter-fat. But it has to be done on the basis of the greatest possible public vigilance against any attempts to use this food as a political weapon.

Brooklyn Meeting On Far East Feb. 18

Iiona Ralf Sues, author of *Shark Fins and Millet* and Philip Jaffe, editor of *Militant*, will join Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash.) at the Report to Brooklyn on the State of the Far East, sponsored by the Brooklyn Professional Committee for a Democratic China and the organization, Veterans and Wives.

The meeting will be held Feb. 18 at 8 p.m. at the Hotel St. George, Clark St., Brooklyn. The program includes Elie Siegmeister and the Chinese People's Chorus.

Plan Yugoslav Celebration Here

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief Relief at 235 E. 11 St. yesterday announced formation of a Yugoslav Independence Day Committee, with Lawrence Tibbett as program chairman and Mrs. Gilbert Miller as chairman of patrons.

The committee will mark the fifth anniversary of Yugoslav resistance with a concert March 26 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The committee is negotiating to shortwave the voice of Marshal Tito to the celebration.

WHICH WAY LEFT-WING LITERATURE?

3. Art as a Weapon

(Continued from Page 6)

and fascism, whose lessons for the artist must again and again be recalled.

Art is, of course, a certain kind of weapon. It is not a meat-cleaver. The writers are "engineers of the soul," as Stalin has told us, and this implies both an understanding of the soul and a mastery of craft.

It is a false imputation that the "left wing" wants the artist to write "leaflets" instead of rich, profound art dealing with the many-sided complexities of human relations.

To support this, Malraux cites the treatment of Lillian Hellman's *Watch On the Rhine* in a New Masses review. The reviewer, writing before the war, took a negative attitude toward the play; another reviewer, writing during the war, took a positive attitude toward the picture. In other words, "the left wing" tends to view art as a leaflet.

But, as Malraux knows very well, there was the profoundest disagreement at the time of the original review, which, as it happened, was mistaken both as dramatic and as political criticism.

There was no "official" left attitude to the play, any more than there was toward *Native Son*, *Jane Eyre*, *Deep Are the Roots*, *The Cross and the Arrow*, and

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The United States is transferring approximately 100 ships to the Japanese government, to be manned by Japanese crews and operated in Pacific waters, it was admitted here by Col. Foster L. Furphy, industrial personnel director of the Army Service Forces.

Meanwhile more than 4,000 American merchant seamen who served aboard these ships are stranded in Japanese ports and can return home only as passengers when "transportation is available."

While Col. Furphy sets the number as 100 ships, letters from stranded seamen in Yokohama report that a list of 214 ships of all classes, including 100 Liberty ships, has been posted with the announcement that they will be transferred to Japan.

Col. Furphy, in a letter to Hoyt Haddock, legislative secretary of the CIO Maritime committee, contends that the ships are to be used solely for repatriating demobilized Japanese troops and declares that "past experience has indicated that American merchant marine personnel are reluctant to serve on vessels used for such purpose."

He insisted that ownership of the vessels is not being transferred but admitted that "the actual operation,

maintenance and crewing of the vessels will be handled by an agency of the Japanese government" under control of MacArthur.

Information available here contradicts the colonel's claims. A merchant seaman writing from Yokohama charges that the vessels will be used for commercial purposes as well as for transporting Japanese troops and nationals to Japan. It is his opinion that the move is a plot by the War Shipping Administration and the ship-owners to use Japanese crews at sub-standard wages, in order to secure greater profits and to weaken the maritime unions.

Haddock, in a reply to Col. Furphy, said that American merchant

seamen are not reluctant to take these jobs. On the contrary, he said, they are reluctant to leave their ships and turn them over to the Japanese.

Conditions of the stranded crew members have led to strong protests. The transfer of the ships is taking a long time because there are not enough trained Japanese available. In Yokohama two Liberty ships are being used as training ships. The American seamen are kept aboard the ships, anchored several miles out in the bay, and are permitted to go ashore only one day in four. Ashore there are few eating or sleeping accommodations and prices are prohibitive. Cigarettes cost \$15 a carton and "bad whisky \$25 a fifth."

1940 Finn-Nazi Plot On Soviets Revealed

NUERNBERG, Feb. 12 (UP).—Secret plotting between the German and Finnish general staffs before Germany's attack on the Soviet Union was charged at the war crimes trial today by German Gen. Erich

Buschhegen, who was chief of the general staff of the Nazi forces in Norway in 1940.

Buschhegen said that on Dec. 8, 1940, he received a directive containing "specific information for an attack on Russia." He conferred in December and January, with the German high command regarding cooperation between German troops in Norway and Finnish troops against Russia, he said.

Buschhegen said that he met the Finnish general staff June 2,

1941, and discussed a time table for operations. He discussed also the secrecy which was to surround Finnish mobilization, he said. He added that the mobilization was to take the form of reinforcement of border patrols, as well as "military exercises."

Under questioning by Soviet prosecutor Igor Zarya, Buschhegen said that all agreements between the German general staff and the Finns were for the purpose of fixing Finnish participation "in aggressive war against Russia" rather than defense of Finland.

Zarya quoted Hungarian Maj. Gen. Stephen Ujszassy, chief of Hungarian Intelligence, as saying that the Germans disguised planes as Russian and bombed the Hungarian town of Koschitz with captured Russian bombs June 24, 1941, in order to get an excuse for moving troops into Hungary.

Earlier, Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, retracting his war-guilt testimony under vigorous defense cross-examination, said that Adolf Hitler alone bore principal responsibility for Germany's attack on Russia.

Paulus, who turned against Hitler after losing his army at Stalingrad in one of the great defeats of history, testified as a prosecution witness yesterday that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Wilhelm Kettel and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, all defendants in the trial, were "instrumental" in the attack because they were Hitler's chief military advisers.

ALP Man Hits Fiscal Revision

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Moore Commission proposals for revising the state-municipal fiscal relations was described today by Assemblyman Leo Isacson, American Laborite, as "the same old starvation diet." Isacson placed the ALP state committee alongside state Democratic leaders in criticizing the report.

Isacson concurred in the appraisal of the report as made by Wayne Johnson for the Democrats, charging that the "State of New York, with its unlimited taxing powers, is constantly and deliberately starving the cities."

Hearings on the Governor's budget, including the Moore Commission report will be held today.

RALLY!

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RUSSIAN AMERICAN VICTORY CLUB, 201 W. 12nd St. Friday, February 15th, 8:30 p.m., lecture by Jessica Smith on trip to the U.S.S.R. Adm. 50c.

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Lorain AFL Backs Steel Strikers

Special to the Daily Worker

LORAIN, O., Feb. 12.—The Lorain Federation of Labor, against the wishes of top leaders of the AFL, passed a resolution endorsing the strike of 12,000 steelworkers in this city and pledging them support.

Take 16c Hike? Let's See Cash, Say Packermen

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The CIO packinghouse workers today told the government they were waiting to see recommended wage increases "put into the workers' pay envelopes."

A meeting of the United Packing Workers' national wage-policy conference considered the fact-finding panel's proposal for a 16-cent an hour wage increase. The conference decided neither to approve nor disapprove of the proposal until Secretary of Agriculture Anderson fulfills his commitment to put the increase into effect.

The conference also pointed out, however, that this was the largest single increase ever granted in the industry.

Meanwhile union leaders here, while hailing the increase as a victory, lashed the government's proposals for passing the main cost of the raise on to the consumers.

The fact-finding panel which heard evidence that the Big Four packers had accumulated wartime profits far in excess of any basic industry, recommended that the corporations pay only five cents of the

Earlier, the Building Trades Council of the AFL took similar action and backed it with a donation of \$150.

This entire city is on strike against the steel trust. The city council, too, has gone on record in support of the strikers.

Indicative of feeling among local business people was the offer by one grocer of \$1,000 worth of food for strikers if it is needed and a loan of money when wanted.

The strike kitchen of the United Steelworkers has not lacked all the canned goods and other supplies needed to keep pickets well fed.

At nearby Oberlin, the students of the Conservatory of Music, its faculty and the towns people formed a committee to support the strikers. When the strike opened a large body of students came to swell picket lines.

Leaders of all religious denominations freely express sentiment against the steel trust. The Lorain Labor Leader, journal of the steel workers, prints statements of clergymen of several denominations in support of the strikers.

proposed increase. The rest, the panel declared, must be offset through price relief and subsidies.

However, the packers balked at even this major concession, and may refuse to accept the panel's recommendations on this basis.

The panel's proposal is now in the hands of the Wage Stabilization Board.

CPA Names Shirt, Nylon Firms in Hoarding Case

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Civilian Production Administration is putting the squeeze on four large producers of men's shirts and nylon hose to force them to "shake loose those scarce items that are being withheld from the public," according to Morris S. Verner, director of the compliance division of CPA.

The four firms are:

Manhattan Shirt Co. and Phillips-Jones Corp., both of New York, which had on Jan. 31 a stock of 870,000 shirts.

Julius Kayser & Co., of Bangor, Pa., and Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., of New York.

One Pennsylvania hosiery manufacturer, presumably Kayser, was carrying in stock 1,760,000 pairs of

nylon stockings on Jan. 31, Mr. Verner said.

Another nylon hose manufacturer under scrutiny by CPA had an inventory of 352,596 paid and had shipped only 7,716 pair since December when it began operation, according to Verner.

It was a representative of the Manhattan Shirt Co. who was reported recently to have said: "We won't ship a damned shirt until we get a price increase."

The four firms were ordered by telegram to stop manufacturing these products until they reduced their stocks to "a practicable minimum working inventory." They were informed they must not accept delivery of yarn or fabric or place new orders for such material until their hoard was reduced.

BUFFALO STEEL PLANTS TRY TO VAMP THE PICKET LINES

Special to the Daily Worker

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Corporations are still trying the "friendly" strike technique here. The American Brass Co., whose 2,000 workers are on strike, offered to pull all time cards out of the rack and let two

pickets sit in a police shanty checking those going in. They proposed pickets ask management to throw out anyone who didn't belong inside.

"Let's have the friendliest strike in Buffalo," the corporation proposed playfully.

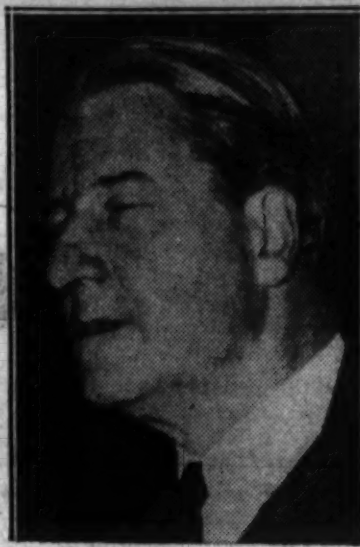
Strikers didn't fall for it. They set up picket lines instead.

In other plants here, however, the technique has had some success and there is practically no picketing. At the National Steel Blast Furnaces in Lackawanna, the company gave strikers help in building their stove, helped build a picket shanty and even served coffee.

Bethlehem Steel had the gall to tell a committee of strikers: "We know we can't operate. We won't even try and you don't have to have all those pickets out there."

The committee's answer was "double the picket lines."

Negro workers are providing the greatest strength for picket duty. They are well represented, especially on the hardest shift from midnight to 8 a.m. One Negro leader, Roosevelt Sanders, is becoming a legend for his part. Medium-sized, soft-spoken, Sanders leads a picket patrol that is absolutely impenetrable as many foremen have found to their sorrow.



RABBI WISE

Wise Urges Negro On Education Board

Dr. Stephen S. Wise yesterday urged appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education. The president of the American Jewish Congress, in a letter to Mayor O'Dwyer, pointed out that the improvement of inter-group relations in local schools is a prime concern of all public-spirited citizens.

The American Jewish Congress does not disavow "the principle of personnel selection based on individual merit," Dr. Wise declared. But it does believe "that the ap-

pointment of at least one individual who is a member of a group discriminated against, particularly by school authorities, would be a significant indication of your firm resolve to strike at the roots of bias in our schools."

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In this corner

Sports as a Weapon
for Democracy

Bill Mardo

Somebody asked me the other day: "How is it, with so many important struggles bursting around us, that you can still bother to concentrate on sports?"

And my answer was: the sports world and its athletes are as integral and vital a part of the American struggle as almost anything else you'd care to name. And haven't prominent sports figures often furthered the democratic good by using their profession and its wide appeal to aid the cause of the people?

Out in Los Angeles this Sunday, an event will occur which I consider a perfect example of the broader implications of sports. At the Los Angeles Coliseum, Buddy Young, Paul Governall, Kenny Washington and some of the finest football stars in the country will play a game for the benefit of the American Veterans' Committee. Mos: of the gate receipts will go to the AVC for the purpose of converting garages and other structures into livable housing quarters for veterans and their families.

Surely a classic example of how sports can be used as a weapon for the common good.

And just the other day, the great Joe Louis used his name and national stature to further the cause of labor. In a message sent to the CIO-Vet conference in Lansing, Mich., the Negro heavyweight king declared: "I wish to personally thank and commend the UAW-CIO veterans' division for its efforts to gain for returning veterans a greater share of the security for which they fought. Labor is the vanguard of democracy."

And such is the history of the sports world. For instance, a Joe DiMaggio will speak out against Jim Crow by calling Satchel Paige the greatest pitcher he ever faced. A Jesse Owens gives the lie to Hitler's Aryan baloney by personally making monkeys out of his Nazi competition on the Berlin cinder path. A Joe Louis recognizes the broader implications involved in his second set with Max Baer, identifies the Nazi braggard's pre-bout statements for what they are, and then proceeds to belt his Aryan brains out in two minutes of avenging slugging. A Henry Armstrong highlights the coincident cause of all minority peoples by penning a sensitive poem about the oppressed Negroes and Jews on the eve of his bout with Barney Ross.

So many examples. Remember how some of the greatest pro basketball teams in the land donated their talents in games from which all proceeds went to Loyalist Spain? Recall the wonderful, militant statements issued by Tommy Farr, Jimmy Braddock, Tony Canzoneri and Joe Louis—hailing the release from prison of Tom Mooney? And how about that time in 1938, when the entire CIONY basketball squad refused to cross a Madison Square Garden cinder track during a strike which involved the Garde employees? Or when the LIO hoopers insisted that their Negro ace, Dolly King, remain in the lineup or else they'd refuse to take the floor against some southern team?

Yes, so many examples. And perhaps the most consistent example of sports as a weapon for the democratic good, is contained in the tremendous trade union sports movement in the middle west. There the whole issue of Negro-white unity has been magnificently bolstered by the democracy and lessons which flow naturally out of friendly competition.

I think enough examples have been cited to show how sports has and must continue to be used as a weapon on the side of all that is fair and honest.

And the athletes involved and the sports world in general hasn't suffered from this "pamphleteering." To the contrary, it has always been an affirmation that no phase of endeavor is separate and apart from the main stream of democratic political warfare.

O'Dwyer's 'Crisis' Halts Sports

New York City sports, curtailed but never suspended throughout the war, came to a full stop yesterday under Mayor William O'Dwyer's emergency order prohibiting all non-essential activities during the so-called "fuel crisis."

Hardest hit was the Westminster Kennel Club Show, biggest dog-judging event in the country, which had been scheduled to open yesterday morning with 2,500 thoroughbred canines on hand.

Thousands of persons were turned away at Madison Square Garden, unaware that the dog show had been affected by the Mayor's order. Three boxing shows scheduled last night for New York



HENRY ARMSTRONG

clubs—the Golden Gloves semifinals at Ridgewood grove, the Lee Q. Murray-Larry Lane match at the Park Arena and the Phil Palmer-Torpedo Reed affair at the Broadway Arena—were postponed indefinitely.

Madison Square Garden, site of basketball and hockey games, track and boxing shows as well as the dog show, was closed indefinitely.

The Twentieth Century Sporting Club, which promotes Friday night boxing at the Garden, was hoping the ban would be relaxed in time for this week's fights to go on as scheduled. The principals in the Friday main event, Allice Stols and Willie Joyce continued to work out in a Newark, N. J., gymnasium.

Bentley Still Top Ice Scorer

Stout defense work cut down the efficiency of top scorers in the National Hockey League during the past week which found Max Bentley of Chicago's Blackhawks still comfortably ahead with 52 points today.

The clubs managed to score only 43 goals in the eight games played last week for an average of 2.67 per team per game.

Bentley, who picked up three points in three games also was out front in goal production with 30 to date. Elmer Lach of Montreal was ahead in assists with 24, two more than Bentley and Bill Mosienko, also of Chicago, who had 22 each.

Second position in the scoring race still belonged to Jack Stewart of Toronto, who picked up four points during the week to bring his total to 39. The high scoring Blackhawks held the next four positions in the scoring. Clint Smith, who made the biggest gain of the week, five points, was third with a 38 total, while Mosienko was fourth with 36. Mosienko, back after being on the sidelines six weeks with injuries, picked up two points. Alex Kaleta of the Hawks made two points to raise his total to 34 while the injured Doug Bentley remained at 23.

11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
- WOR—News; Talk; Music
- WJZ—Breakfast With Benamen
- WABC—Amelia—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Music Box
- WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
- 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test-Quiz
- WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
- 11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
- WOR—Take It Easy Time
- WJZ—Home Edition
- WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
- WMCA—News Reports
- WQXR—Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAF—David Harum
- WOR—Talk—Victor Lindiahr
- WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
- WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
- WMCA—This Woman's World

NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
- WOR—News; Hymns You Love
- WJZ—Glamour Manor
- WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
- WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
- 12:15-WEAF—Maggi McNeill
- WABC—Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAF—Art Van Damme Quartet
- WOR—News; The Answer Man
- WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
- WABC—Helen Trent
- 12:45-WEAF—Music of Manhattan
- WABC—Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
- WOR—Mealtime Melodies
- WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
- WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
- WQXR—Clifford Evans
- 1:15-WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
- WABC—Ma Perkins
- 1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
- WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
- WJZ—Galen Drake
- WMCA—The Captain Tim Neelys
- 1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
- WOR—John J. Anthony
- WABC—Road of Life—Sketch
- WMCA—Studio Orchestra

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
- WOR—Easy Aces—Sketch
- WJZ—John B. Kennedy
- WABC—Second Mrs. Burton
- WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—News; Concert Music
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
- WOR—Monaghan, Record Man
- WJZ—Ethel and Albert
- WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
- 2:30-WEAF—Women in White
- WOR—Queen for a Day
- WJZ—Bride and Groom
- WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
- WQXR—Request Music
- 2:45-WEAF—Masquerade—Sketch
- WABC—Tens and Tins
- 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
- WOR—Martha Deane Program
- WJZ—Al Pearce Show
- WABC—Time to Remember
- WQXR—News; Opera House
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
- WABC—This Is New York
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
- WOR—John Gambling, News
- WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
- WABC—Landl Trio, Songs
- 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
- WOR—Better Half—Quiz
- WJZ—Jack Berch Show
- WABC—House Party
- WMCA—News; Western Songs
- WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
- WJZ—Beautiful Music
- 4:30-WEAF—News Reports
- 4:45-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
- WABC—Ask Dr. Eddy
- WMCA—Gordon MacRae, Songs
- WMCA—News; Music
- 4:55-WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
- WJZ—Hop Harrigan
- WABC—Feature Show
- 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
- WABC—School of the Air
- WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—News; Music
- 5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
- WOR—Superman
- WJZ—Dick Tracy
- WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
- WQXR—Today in Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Just P.M. Bill
- WOR—Captain Midnight
- WJZ—Jack Armstrong
- WABC—Clifford Tavern—Sketch

Minimum of Talent Slows Down Redmen

By PHIL GORDON

St. John's most glaring deficiency, lack of overall talent, was what showed up most during the Redmen's 55-51 loss to Temple's speedy Owls at the Garden Monday night.

Joe Lapchick's boys looked good in the first half only, during which time the Temple team just couldn't seem to adopt any permanent strategy. The Owls tried a zone defense, and on the attack, used a double-pivot. But these tactics were to no avail as Frank Frascella and Max Zaslofsky found the range from the outside to pile up a 31-25 lead at half time.

Nobody would have given much for Temple's chances then, but the towering Owls came roaring back with new vigor and tactics to completely catch St. John's mediocre men flat-footed. The Owls tied it up at 31-all within two minutes of the second half as the complexion of the game completely changed. Temple switched to a man-to-man defense and close-guarded the boys whose job it was to feed Boykoff. That, plus the fine bottling job that Temple center Jack Hawson did on Boykoff, cut down the Redmen's output to a snail's pace while the Owls' Hewson, Lerner, Joyce and

Rullo started clicking with lay-ups and side sets from all angles.

With four minutes of play remaining, and Temple ahead 54-47, the Redmen made a desperate though vain attempt to pull the game out of the fire. Boykoff came through with a terrific pivot shot that brought the Redmen to six points of the leaders. Tommy Larkin drew a bead on the hoop from the outside and clicked to make it 55-51 in favor of Temple.

But the Owls put on a freezing exhibition for the next two minutes and that was that.

Big Boykoff, despite somewhat of an off-night, and the guarding job that was done on him and his feeders, managed to sink 18 points for the evening. Talent will show, eh what?

But it still takes more than one man to field a topnotch basketball crew—and outside of Boykoff, we're afraid the Redmen have very little to offer.

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- WJZ—730 Ka.
- WNYC—530 Ka.
- WABC—580 Ka.
- WINS—1000 Ka.
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- WNEW—1130 Ka.
- WLIR—1300 Ka.
- WHN—1000 Ka.
- WOV—1200 Ka.
- WJNY—1400 Ka.
- WQXR—1500 Ka.

- WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
- WQXR—Old Favorites
- 5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
- WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
- WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
- WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
- WQXR—Man About Town—Sue Read

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAF—News; Concert Music
- WOR—Paul Schubert
- WJZ—Kierman's News Corner
- WABC—Quincy Howe, News
- WMCA—News; Talk
- WQXR—News; Music to Remember
- 6:15-WOR—Man on the Street
- WJZ—Herr's Morgan
- WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
- 6:30-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
- 6:45-WOR—Fred Vanoverton, News
- WJZ—News; Sports Talk
- WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
- WMCA—Racing Results
- 6:55-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
- 6:55-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
- WJZ—Cal Toney
- WABC—The World Today—News
- WMCA—Recorded Music
- 7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
- WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
- WJZ—Headline Edition
- WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
- WMCA—Jack Elgen, News
- WQXR—Lisa, Sergio, News
- 7:15-WEAF—News of the World
- WOR—The Answer Man
- WJZ—Raymond Swing, News
- WABC—Jack Smith Show
- WMCA—Five Star Final
- WQXR—Alfred Deville, Baritone
- 7:30-WEAF—Red Barber Star Revue
- WOR—Frank Singler, News
- WJZ—The Lone Ranger

- WABC—Ellery Queen
- WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
- WQXR—Barin Orchestra
- 7:45-WEAF—Richard Harkness, News
- WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
- WMCA—Sports, Gail, Songs
- WHN—Johannes Steel
- 8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
- WOR—Can You Top This?
- WJZ—Lum' n' Abner
- WABC—Jack Carson Show
- WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
- 8:15-WJZ—Elmer Davis
- 8:30-WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs
- WOR—Bert Lahr Show
- WJZ—Fishing and Hunting Club
- WABC—Dr. Christian
- 8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor Show
- WOR—Gabriel Heatter
- WJZ—Hayes Orchestra
- WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
- WQXR—News Review
- 9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
- WQXR—Great Names
- 9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
- WOR—Spotlight Hands
- WJZ—Sammy Kaye Orchestra
- WABC—Play: Maise; Ann Sothra
- WMCA—When He Comes Home
- WQXR—Musical Festival
- 9:55-WJZ—Chester Morris—Stories
- 10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser Show
- WOR—Radio Auction Show
- WJZ—Norman Orchestra
- WABC—Great Moments in Music
- WMCA—News; Mental Marathon
- WQXR—News; Opera
- 10:30-WJZ—The Symphonette
- 10:45-WJZ—Betty and Buddy, Songs
- WABC—Andrews Sisters Show
- WMCA—Frank Kingdom
- WQXR—Striving Music
- 10:55-WJZ—Steelworkers Speak
- WMCA—Musical Encore
- 11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
- WABC, WJZ—News; Music
- WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—News; Symphony Hour
- 11:30-WABC—Invitation to Music
- 12:00-WEAF—News; Music
- WOR, WABC—News; Music
- WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—News Reports

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AVANTA FARM, Ulster Park, N. Y. Workers' rest place, health building food, \$25 per week per person.

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Film Front

Suppressed Film Story Indicts U. S. Fascists

by David Platt

(Continued from Yesterday)

TEN years ago the Hays office and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer collaborated to suppress the movie version of Sinclair Lewis' anti-fascist novel *It Can't Happen Here*. The reason given was fear of controversial politics, fear of boycotts abroad.

This reporter once made lengthy notes from a borrowed copy of the screenplay by Sidney Howard. We were looking through those notes the other day. It is amazing how well the script holds up after 10 years. It is even more pertinent to these critical times. Louis B. Mayer, chief executive of MGM and Will Hays suppressed *It Can't Happen Here* five years before we went to war against Hitler and Mussolini, because it contained scenes like this:

Sarason (fascist): Let me ask you a confidential question without mincing words. What have you got to fear from fascism?

Banker: Fascism—in this country?

Sarason: Who's afraid of a word? Have you bankers and big industrialists suffered from it in Europe? Quite the contrary! Why, it means everything run the way you want it run. Low wages, top prices. The whole . . . (The banker contributes heavily to the fascist cause.)

The script shows the fascist leader Windrip promising everything to everybody a la Hitler during the presidential election campaign. At an open air meeting down South, a mother passes a child up to be kissed by Windrip. He is garbed in the palm-beach suit and Panama hat of the plantation owner. Says Windrip: "I wish she was the quintuplets, folks. Because my subject today is Preparedness—the only insurance for peace. And you can't have preparedness without population and you can't have population without kiddies."

To workers on a breadline Windrip has this to say: "Call me socialist, call me anything—but never forget that I'm a friend of labor."

To prove it he waves a large open folder displaying a long string of fake union cards. To a row of prosperous gentlemen in evening clothes at a banquet, he promises: "Why do I count on your support, gentlemen? You don't know my motto. Business first, business always, business forever. And if I'm elected there will be no more strikes and no more unions." To the farmers, Windrip says: "Don't call me the friend of the Eastern business man. We've got enough slaves of Wall Street in Washington now. Grow all the crops you want and I'll sell 'em for you. Give me that hat (a farmer passes up his straw hat). Pass me that pitchfork. (Thus attired he strikes an attitude.) Now do you believe me?"

Through such demagoguery as this the fascist (Wall St.) party runs away with the elections. To consolidate its position the party decides to stamp out democratic government and set up a dictatorship of the trusts. At a given moment storm-troopers open fire on the crowds surging outside the White House. Broadcasting stations are taken over. On the theory that the lie, if big enough, will be believed, the fascists announce over the air that "the mob which attacked the White House was composed of dangerous radicals engaged in a nation-wide conspiracy to overthrow the government by force." It's the beginning of a reign of terror against the people. "Any foreigner is a potential Communist," says the fascist Sarason.

IT'S ALSO the beginning of the underground headed by Doremus Jeasup, liberal, small-town newspaper publisher. The illegal newspaper, *The Vermont Vigilante*, is born. The great anti-slavery martyr John Brown becomes the symbol of revolt against the American Hitler. Anti-fascist leaflets begin to appear in telephone books, tooth paste, envelopes, wrapping paper, inside telegrams.

An important feature of the script is its attitude to scenery. The first shot, Howard suggests, might well be a view of New York harbor, with the Statue of Liberty placed as effectively as possible. "There should be one of western agriculture at its richest; one of mountain peaks, one of some harbor or river in full action, one strikingly beautiful composition of smoking factory chimneys; one of fine cattle grazing." The purpose of these shots, Howard said, was to impress the inner significance of the story of American fascism on the audience.

That was 10 years ago. The story is still gathering dust on an MGM shelf. Fear of offending the fascists abroad is no longer an excuse for keeping it there. Is it fear of offending Hitler's followers in America—the Bilbos, Rankins, Coughlins and Lindberghs who wrap themselves in the stars and stripes, that's behind the suppression of films like *It Can't Happen Here* and *Decision*?

Whatever the reason, it is necessary to raise sharply this "extremely important and critical question concerning free speech and free opinion in the U.S." As long as the film industry—a major influence in American life—is controlled by men who put profits before truth, who think they have a divine right to decide what films should and should not be given to the public, it can happen here.

Howard Fast's Story of Haym Salomon To Be Read on WMCA Feb. 18-22

Haym Salomon—Son of Liberty, Edward Fast's dramatic story of the great Jewish patriot who gave his entire fortune to aid the American Revolution, will be read by Jane Evans, narrator on WMCA's daily series, *Let's Listen to a Story* Monday, Feb. 18 through Feb. 22, 5:15 to 5:30 p.m. Lillian Okun will serialize and produce the broadcasts, which feature the best works for juveniles written by well-known authors. Young listeners may attend the Friday programs, originating at Martin's in Brooklyn.

Sunnyside Dance For Russian Relief

Lida Brodenova, operatic soprano, and Vivian Rivkin, concert pianist, will appear at a party and dance sponsored by the Astoria Committee for Russian Relief in the Sunnyside-Woodside Community Center, 45-09 Greenpoint Ave., Sunnyside, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 8:30 p.m.

Miss Brodenova, who is a resident of Jackson Heights, will be heard in a series of Russian and Czech songs.

Tickets are available at the headquarters of the Astoria Committee for Russian Relief, 30-06 33d St.

Screen Guild Takes Critic to Task For Ignoring Script Writers Role

The question of how much recognition a screen writer deserves was brought to a head today in Hollywood when Emmet Lavery, president of the Screen Writers' Guild, took up the cudgels against Bosley Crowther, motion picture critic of the New York Times,

who recently wrote a review in which he heaped praise on Twentieth Century-Fox's *Walk in the Sun*, and not only failed to mention Robert Rossen who wrote the screenplay, but also quoted director Lewis Milestone as saying, "The book was my script."

Lavery's letter was not intended to gain recognition as an individual for Robert Rossen, who already is one of Hollywood's more prominent screen writers. It is rather the initial gun in a new activity of the Screen Writers' Guild, intended to call to the attention of critics and public alike every instance where in the work of the screen writer is ignored or granted insufficient recognition.

"Only through this means," says Guild president Lavery, "can the writer be given a stature in the motion picture which will enable him to continue effectively his part in the long fight for upgrading motion picture qualities and standards."

The full text of Lavery's letter to Crowther is as follows:

January 30, 1946.

Mr. Bosley Crowther

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Crowther:

The art of the screen writer has been struggling for achievement since the birth of motion pictures. In their zeal for achieving the highest possible technical excellence in this comparatively new writing medium, the screen writers have perhaps neglected the nearly-as-important task of calling attention to their accomplishments.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the public gives little credit or



ROBERT ROSSEN

recognition to the skillful endeavors of those who write for the screen. The public, however, must realize that this is a difficult calling, for, otherwise, we would not have the case of so many writers highly successful in other fields who are yet unable to master the screen technique, and therefore see their work turned over to screen writers for adaptation to the films.

But it is a little shocking to see a critic of such prominence as yourself as glaringly careless as the general public of the writer's contribution to a film. In your recent review of *Walk in the Sun*, the film made from the very successful novel by Harry Brown, you quoted Lewis Milestone, producer-director of the picture, as saying: "The book was my script."

Song of the Veteran

I've just got back from lands afar;
(Brother, O! Brother, it's cold tonight.)
I'm just back from the fields of war
Where the rotting bodies and cities are,
And under my shirt is many a scar.
(Brother, O! Brother, it's cold tonight.)

I was made many a promise fine;
(Brother, O! Brother, it's cold tonight.)
A "bright new world" where the sun would shine
On a little house with trailing vine,
But here I am on the picket line.
(Brother, O! Brother, it's cold tonight.)

I'm just back from the last long hike;
(Brother, O! Brother, it's cold tonight.)
My name may be Billy, or Tony, or Ike
And I'm doing something I do not like,
But brother, it's either starve or strike.
(Brother, O! Brother, it's cold tonight.)

JACK LIVELY, Andover, N. H.

New Repertory Group Launched

The American Repertory Theatre, headed by Cheryl Crawford, Eva LeGallienne and Margaret Webster, has launched a campaign to enlist the general public as patrons of the new venture. The theatre, which will begin its inaugural season in September, 1946, is capitalized by public subscription, and the Patron Plan will give local theatre lovers the opportunity to participate in its activities.

In announcing the drive, Miss Crawford stated, "Our aim is to establish a permanent American Repertory Theatre. We are making it possible for the general public to join us as patrons for the sum of \$6.00 per year. Patrons will enjoy the advantage of advance ticket sale, of attending special readings of plays not scheduled in the repertory, of witnessing demonstrations of back-stage techniques, and attending lecture discussions on the theatre by leading figures in the field."

Six plays will be produced in New York City during the 1946-47 sea-

son by a professional company of first rank, headed by Eva LeGallienne.

"An admirable, moving, enjoyable drama. The best play of the season!"—CHAPMAN, *New York Times*
"HOME OF THE BRAVE"
RELEASED, 44 St. E. of Broadway, Mch. Wed. & Sat.

2nd Year! JOHN WILDBERG presents
HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE'S PRODUCTION
ANNA LUCASTA
A Play by PHILIP WORDAN
MANFIELD Theatre, 47th St. W. of Broadway
Ev. Int. Sun. 2:00. Mat. Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Per.
2 Performances Sunday 2:00 and 8:00 P.M.

"GO AND SEE IT!"—WALTER WINCHELL
DEEP ARE THE ROOTS
A New Play
by ARNAUD D'USSEAC and JAMES GOW
Staged by ELIA HAZAN
FULTON Theatre, 48th St. W. of Broadway
Ev. Int. Sun. 2:00. Mat. Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Per.
2 Performances Sunday 2:00 and 8:00 P.M.

"The Greatest of All Musical Comedies!"—*Harvard, Her., Trib.*
SHOW BOAT
Music by JEROME KERN
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HANMERSTEIN 2nd
Based on the novel by EDNA FERBER
Staged by HAROLD SHONT
ZIEGFELD THEATRE, 54th St. & 5th Ave. Cl. 5-5200
Ev. 8:30 Sharp. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

You are too movie-wise to use such a quote without some qualifications, so you go on to say: "That is substantially evident. For virtually every detail, with a few technical alterations, has been photographed sequentially from the book." Surely, you must know that these "few technical alterations," which you mention so fleetingly, are usually the test of a motion picture's success or failure. These "few technical alterations" are the writer's contribution.

Obviously Mr. Milestone was convinced of the importance of this contribution when he invited Robert Rossen, one of Hollywood's most prominent writers for the screen, to become associated with him in the *Walk in the Sun* venture. Mr. Rossen's assignment was to translate Mr. Brown's literary achievement into a screenplay fashioned for the peculiar needs of the motion picture camera. That he was able to do this and still so faithfully preserve the essence of Mr. Brown's book, is as great a tribute as possible to the consummate professional and technical skill which the Hollywood screen writer has achieved.

Is the Hollywood writer to be damned if he does and damned if he doesn't? Motion picture critics have raised a hue and cry—and not without justification—about various instances where prominently successful books and plays have been adapted for the screen in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to recognize the original property. That any screen writer has been able to avoid this pitfall and still produce a workable and efficient screenplay is certainly worthy of more recognition than that granted by casually describing his contribution as "a few technical alterations."

No group in Hollywood has been as sincerely and vigorously interested in the upgrading of motion pictures as the screen writers. Some proper recognition of their efforts would assist them immeasurably in making ALL motion pictures intellectually adult.

This is not the first instance of such treatment accorded screen writers. Mary McCall, Jr., past president of the Screen Writers' Guild, still blanches at memory of a review written about one of the "Makle" series, described as "an otherwise dull picture relieved only by Miss Sothern's bright quips." Is it necessary to point out that the quips were the work of the screenwriter and were not ad-libbed by Miss Sothern?

I would like to suggest that the place for proper recognition of the screen writer's contribution to begin, is in the columns of publications as highly-respected as yours.

Very sincerely yours,
EMMET LAVERY,
President, S. W. G.

LANE-THOMAS-CAMPBELL
"MILK AND HONEY"
—MILK AND HONEY—
DANIEL M. CAMPBELL
Paramount

Allee Faye - Dana Andrews - Linda Stowell
"FALLEN ANGEL"
A 30th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE—CARMEN MIRANDA
Nestor Chayres - Extra! ARCHIE ROBBINS
BUY VICTORY BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BROOKLYN
B'klyn. Paramount
BETTY HUTTON
in
"STORK CLUB"
—plus—
"DICK TRACY"

U.S. Proves Argentina Aided Nazis

BELATEDLY SHOWS PERON KEY REICH AGENT, URGES OUSTER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP). — The United States tonight submitted documentary proof that Argentina double-crossed the Allies during the war and actually strove for an Axis victory with the view to becoming the dominant power of this hemisphere.

In a scorching 32,000-word bill of particulars, it accused Argentina of giving "positive aid" to Nazi Germany while posing as a neutral; tacitly invited the Argentine people to replace the present Edelmiro Farrell government with one which can be trusted, and singled out Col. Juan D. Peron, so-called strong man of Argentina, as a leading conspirator.

(Peron is a candidate for president against Jose Tamborini, leader of a democratic coalition, in the Feb. 24 elections.)

The U.S. charges and supporting evidence—documents seized in Germany—were contained in a "blue book" distributed by the State Department to all the American republics, except Argentina.

The United States accused the military regime of collaboration with the enemy, espionage, intrigue, deceit, broken promises and of making a mockery of its pledge to the United Nations "to reaffirm faith in human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person."

It made these five major charges: 1—Members of the Argentine military government collaborated with enemy agents for espionage and other purposes damaging to the Allied war effort.

2—Nazi leaders, groups and organizations have combined with Argentine totalitarian groups to create a Nazi-Fascist state.

3—Members of the military regime, who have controlled the government since June, 1943, conspired with the enemy to undermine governments in Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil with a view to destroying their collaboration with the Allies and aligning them in a pro-Axis bloc.

4—Successive Argentine governments protected the enemy in economic matters in order to preserve Axis industrial and commercial power in Argentina.

5—Successive Argentine governments conspired with the enemy to obtain arms from Germany.

The 131-page document tells how the Argentine military government used the guise of neutrality to conceal and carry on collaboration with the Nazis. Even while the military regime was preaching "beneficent" neutrality toward its sister republics, the United States charged, it actually was playing ball with the

Nazis.

It charged that the Argentine-Nazi plot was directed chiefly against the United States and its good neighbor policy.

The "grave complicity with Nazi Germany," it said, dated from Pearl Harbor "to the present moment." It said the Argentine military sought to maintain the ruse of friendliness toward its sister republics by making promises and reiterating pledges. "Behind the record of broken promises and repeated pledges of cooperation we have proof positive of complicity with the enemy," the United States said.

"This complicity compels us to doubt the motive, the plan and purpose of every act of the present Argentine regime. Such lack of trust will not be cured by decrees or administrative orders, by signatures to charters or by adherence to final acts of conferences."

"It can be cured only when our brother people of Argentina are represented by a government which inspires full faith and confidence at home and abroad."

This government charged that in May, 1943, when Allied fortunes were at their lowest ebb, acting Argentine president Ramon Castillo advised Germany:

"... that he believed in and hoped for 'the victory of the Axis powers'; that he had based his policy upon that desired result; and that, rather than sever relations with the Axis, he had determined, if necessary, 'eventually to come out openly on the side of the Axis power.'"

DeLacy, Sabath Attack Rankin on Jew-Baiting

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss) the spiritual father of the House un-American Committee, celebrated Lincoln's birthday in the House by renewing his fascist attacks on Jews.

To his surprise he met opposition from two of his colleagues, Representatives Adolph Sabath (D-Ill) and Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash).

Yesterday Rankin had called Walter Winchell a "slime-monger" like. "Today Sabath urged that 'this be the last time' Rankin use such remarks. If it isn't, he said, 'I will be compelled to object.'"

Rankin jumped up and challenged Sabath to debate.

"When Mr. Sabath, comes here to defend some slime-monger who gets on the radio and tells lies about me, I'm ready to meet him anywhere," he said.

Sabath immediately demanded that "the gentleman's words be taken down."

This request means that if a member's remarks are found to reflect on any other member of the House, the speaker may order him to remain silent for the rest of the

day.

"If there is no parliamentary way to stop such remarks," he said, "then it is up to members who disapprove of them to get up and protest. I stand here to state we do not propose to permit that kind of language on the floor. It's disgraceful," Hugh DeLacy said.

"Both gentlemen used language that was not parliamentary," Speaker Sam Rayburn ruled and denied both Rankin and DeLacy the right to speak on the floor the rest of the day.

As the Committee on Un-American Activities prepared to question Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, tomorrow, Rep. Frank Hook (D-Mich) renewed his demand that the committee be abolished by Congress.

Meanwhile committee members took pot shots at the author of its annual report, Ernie Adamson.

The United Press quoted an anonymous member of the committee as saying "Adamson is either going to quit writing those silly letters, or I think the committee will get itself a new counsel."

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, February 13, 1946



Fuel for the Steel Strike: Lloyd Kinsey, chairman of the Erie County Communist Party (left) presents Joseph Yeager, United Steelworkers treasurer, with a check for \$250 for strike relief, while Russell DePasquale, president of the largest local at Bethlehem Steel, looks on. DePasquale is a member of the union's National Wage and Policy Committee. The money will be used to help 12,000 on strike in Lackawanna, N. Y. Erie County Communists also operate a mobile canteen that feeds the picket line daily.

Philly Transit Workers Win Two-Day Strike

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Labor history was made in Philadelphia tonight when the Transport Workers Union, CIO, after a 48-hour strike which completely halted public transit in the city, forced the anti-labor Mitten management to sign an up-to-date union contract.

The Philadelphia Transportation Co. agreed to a 12 cents an hour increase, a modified union shop, with arbitration of the full union shop in August, an improved pension plan increasing benefits \$34 monthly, and other gains.

For half a century the PTC had refused to grant adequate recognition to any bona fide labor organization, using every weapon in the book to break its employees. Under the new agreement, approved unanimously by the TWU executive board tonight, all but 200 of the 10,000 employees must be union members.

The company's insistence on deducting social security benefits from pensions was another issue which the union had refused to arbitrate—and won.

The pact was presented to the membership at Town Hall at 10:30 p.m. It was drawn at a five-hour conference in the office of Mayor Bernard Samuel.

Mrs. FDR Bucks USSR Bid to Return Traitors

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt tonight denounced Russian attempts to amend a resolution on refugees as "restrictive to human rights and human freedom."

Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking at an assembly meeting accused Andrei Y. Vishinsky, chief Russian delegate, of raising arguments never expressed in committee hearings—the charge that refugee camps were being staffed with German personnel.

Vishinsky returned to the debate

Has Data on Coughlin, Justice Dep't Admits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Department of Justice today admitted having in its possession an affidavit by Father Aleksis Polypenko charging Charles E. Coughlin was a Nazi agent, but claimed its investigations did not substantiate the charge.

A spokesman for the department said agents were still at work both here and in Germany checking on possible connections between American native fascists and Nazi headquarters.

The Polypenko affidavit was sworn on Sept. 29, 1942, before Her-

man L. Isler, notary public of Kings county, and a certification was filed in New York County No. 36.

Polypenko, who says he was an undercover agent for the Department of Justice, testified at the trials of the Czarist Russian, Anastase Vonsiatky, and the Bundist leader, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, both convicted of espionage in 1942.

Japanese agents. The council adjourned without reaching any decision on a Ukrainian demand that a special commission be set up to determine the facts of the Indonesian case. Dmitri Manuilsky of the Ukraine delivered another denunciation of British policy in Indonesia, demanding that the council find a forthright answer to his charges that the presence of British troops there imperiled world peace.

The council moved to vote on Manuilsky's motion to establish a five man fact finding commission. Egypt blocked the vote by offering a compromise proposal. Chairman N. J. O. Makin adjourned the council to give the delegates a chance to study the Egyptian suggestion.

Mahmoud Riaz of Egypt proposed that the council end the Indonesian case by declaring it understood British troops would not be used against the Nationalist movement and would be withdrawn after the task against the Japanese is completed.

Egypt Backs Ukraine For Java Freedom

Earlier the Security Council heard a charge that British failure to disarm Japanese troops in Indonesia led to the assassination of British Brigadier A. W. Mallaby by